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The Iowa Ornithologists' Union was organized at Ames, Iowa, February 28, 1923, for the study and protection of native birds and to promote fraternal relations among Iowa bird students.

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A PROJECT IN IOWA ORNITHOLOGY

By T. C. STEPHENS

SIOUX CITY, IOWA

In 1932 the writer presented before the Iowa Ornithologists' Union a plan of study on the ornithology of the State. This plan was presented under three heads, viz.,

- a) The Official List
- b) The Distribution
- c) The Bibliography

Since that time Mr. P. A. DuMont has prepared an official list such as was contemplated. This list is as complete and timely as needs be, and will remain so for a number of years. We may still discuss the other two projects.

The majority of species which occur in the state are state-wide in their distribution. But there are a number of exceptions. For instance, Bell's Vireo occurs in western Iowa, but not regularly in the eastern portion; but what is the eastern border of its normal range? The Arkansas Kingbird is perhaps a similar case. There are a few species which are plentiful in the southern parts of the state, but rare or accidental in the northern part; for example, the Tufted Titmouse, the Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, the Carolina Wren, etc. Then what is the boundary between the Eastern and Western Meadowlarks? During his lifetime Dr. B. H. Bailey had this boundary pretty well worked out.

To work out these distributions properly it is necessary to make a map of distribution for each species, and check each county which contains a record of occurrence. These maps must be built up by a study of the published literature and the combined field work of all contemporary active workers. The complete and accurate mapping of each species is a thankless job. In it alone there would be little opportunity for publication. For there would be no occasion for publishing the maps of those species which are state-wide in distribution. Nevertheless, until such maps are made it is more or less assumptive to make an assertion, even though the state may be included within the general range of the species. A map based upon a study of the literature, or upon personal observation, is the only accurate and satisfactory basis for predication in the case.

For those species which do not have a state-wide distribution a map of their range within the state is highly instructive, and its value depends upon the accuracy with which it has been made. There is also the possibility of attempted analysis of the factors which control the distribution.

Of course, this mapping of distribution presupposes an analysis of the literature. And this, in turn, depends upon the compilation of a bibliography. The first thing to be done in any investigation is to examine what has already been done concerning it.

Many years ago Dr. Paul Bartsch, now of Washington, D. C., compiled a bibliography of all Iowa ornithological literature up to about the beginning of the twentieth century. This bibliography has never been published, and presumably it is preserved in manuscript form at the State University of Iowa. If this piece of work could be published it would be of great service in promoting the ornithological work in the state. A tremendous amount of ornithological work has been published since Dr. Bartsch's compilation, that is, since the first of the present century. This must all be compiled so as to bring the bibliography up to date.

In making a beginning on such a bibliography I have prepared three indexes, which may be designated as the

- 1) Author Index
- 2) County Index
- 3) Species Index

These three sets of cards may be very similar, or identical, but they are filed differently. The author index is what we ordinarily see in print. It is a collection of cards arranged alphabetically by authors' names. Each card bears the author's name, the complete title of the paper, the place citation, and usually some annotation as to contents. And, of course, there must be a complete card for each note or longer paper by any author, if it deals with Iowa birds. To compile such an index requires the systematic search of all the literature, including all works on Iowa birds and all periodicals which have published articles or short notes. Pertinent material is sometimes found in county histories and even in newspapers. The more remote a publication is the more necessary it becomes to place a full annotation on the card.

By the county index we mean simply a collection of similar cards filed by counties. There should be a county card made for every reference which gives any information about the occurrence of any species within a given county. Some short note might mention several birds in one county; another equally short note might refer to one species in several counties. The former case would require one county card, annotated for the several species. The latter case would require as many county cards as there were counties mentioned. So, one paper might yield a single county card or any number of them, as is the case with Anderson's "Birds of Iowa." A given county card may list one species or any large number of them if they are reported for the county in question in the paper cited. If there is room on the card the annotations should enumerate the species, with dates, and specify whether the record is a field identification or a specimen. Where the information is brief it may be quoted verbatim and enclosed in quotation marks. When the county index is completed it will afford a means of compiling a complete list of birds for any given county, at least as complete a list as may be obtained from the literature.

In the species index there will be as many guide cards as there are species of birds reported for the state, including all guesses. We will record here every bit of evidence that has ever been suggested of the occurrence of a given species in Iowa. It should include a bibliographic reference for every published remark on each species or subspecies. It will be a double check. It will simply arrange our data in another useful form, which should be at the elbow of anyone who would undertake to write the history of each species in the state. It is a good sized job, but no harder than other types of bibliographic work.

If the work of card-cataloging were ever to be divided up co-operatively it would be highly important to decide upon certain uniform styles of cards and arrangements of the entries, in order that at any time they may be thrown together into one complete file, without a great amount of re-writing.

It may interest some to know that the writer has been working more or less constantly on these indexes for the last three years, and in a more general way on the author index for 25 years. But during the recent period the work has been carried on with the aid of student help under the N. Y. A.

At the present time the author index contains 1,262 cards; the county index contains 3,964 cards; the species index contains 11,352 cards; making a total of 16,578 cards. These cards are housed in 30 drawers. In addition there are duplicate sets of author and county cards, located differently (to provide against possible loss by fire) and used as a working set. Thus the entire index contains approximately 22,000 cards at the present time, and is growing from month to month. The writer holds the general impression that the job may be a little more than half way to completion.

Some beginning has even been made on the mapping work. A file of outline maps of the state has been provided, one for each species.

A few have been checked over, more for the purpose of testing the method. Most of the mapping done at the present stage would be incomplete and unreliable, however.*

It would be very valuable to future ornithology in the state if the complete author index could be published. It would be desirable first of all to find a means of publishing Dr. Bartsch's bibliography up to 1900. Then, perhaps, the next 25-year period could make another instalment, as soon as the means could be found. The county index and the species index would not be intended for publication—they are merely manuscript sources of assorted data. The several indexes described above, when completed, will pave the way for the preparation of a history and distributional survey of the birds of Iowa.

GENERAL NOTES

Cinnamon Teal Observed In Clay County, Iowa.—On April 22, 1937, at Smith's Slough, Clay County, Iowa, Mr. Clarence Sooter, Iowa State College, and the writer observed a male Cinnamon Teal (*Querquedula cyanoptera*). The bird was associating with 25 Blue-winged Teal (*Querquedula discors*) in a shallow grass-grown section of the slough. The writer has carried on migration studies of waterfowl in that region since 1932, but this was the first instance that a Cinnamon Teal was observed there.—LOGAN J. BENNETT, U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey, Ames, Iowa.

Starlings Invade Dubuque.—Starlings have been observed in and around Dubuque for several years. Last winter, however, they seemed to discover that food was to be had, with a minimum of effort, by the simple procedure of locating near a well stocked feeding tray. Friends of birds in different parts of the city noticed strangers at their trays last winter, and asked members of the Dubuque Bird Club to aid in identifying them. Investigation proved that they were Starlings. So many instances of this kind were reported that it appears the birds are changing from shy country neighbors to regular city dwellers.—ETHAN A. HEMSLEY, Dubuque, Iowa.

A Tame Grosbeak.—A fledgeling female Rose-breasted Grosbeak, rescued from a prowling cat, was raised by me last summer. When I released it I found that its injury was greater than I had at first thought and that its flight was seriously affected. I turned it over to some bird-loving friends, who gave it the freedom of their back porch. It improved and in the latter part of September was liberated. At first it would return each evening and beg admittance to the porch, but finally it remained in the open with its kind and came to the window-shelf each day for food; when the grosbeaks migrated south the bird accompanied them. This spring (1937) it returned and went at once to the window-shelf. When the window was opened it entered the house and was perfectly at home where it had been fed and cared for; it also went without fear to the members of the household with whom it had been so great a pet. It now has a mate and is nesting somewhere near the house.—MRS. W. M. WOODWARD, Independence, Iowa.

*During the summer of 1937 about 4,000 cards have been added to the index. But most of our attention has been given to the mapping work. We have now completed the mapping of all the species of the state. This means that we have a separate distribution map for every species which occurs in Iowa, showing the counties in which it has been recorded, so far as our index has covered the literature. The regular indexing work will be continued through the next school year to whatever extent is possible; progress will necessarily be slower. From three to five typists have been engaged in the work this summer. T. C. S.

Snow Buntings and other Winter Birds.—On February 21, 1937, I walked from New Hartford to Cedar Falls, a distance of about 13 miles. I left at 1:30 p. m., with temperature at 20° above zero and a strong northwest wind blowing, and followed the Illinois Central railway tracks to within 2½ miles of Cedar Falls, when I took to highway No. 20 and other roads. I noticed a small flock of Horned Larks and two Snow Buntings at a crossing one mile east of New Hartford; three miles farther I saw a large mixed flock of Snow Buntings, Slate-colored Juncos, Horned Larks, and longspurs. At three different points I noted flocks of Snow Buntings—one flock of about 50, another of 12, and another of 70 or more. On highway No. 20, 1½ miles west of Cedar Falls, I encountered a very large flock of buntings feeding along the roadsides; I counted over 200 in this group, and a few juncos were also present. The buntings were very tame; as I approached they flew into the air and immediately flew in against the wind and lit within a rod of where I was standing.—EMMETT POLDERBOER, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

Whistling Swans at Amana.—On November 7, 1936, a group of students from Wilson High School went to Amana Lake (at the Amana Colonies, Iowa County, Iowa) with the hope of seeing some of the waterfowl in their fall migration. Upon approaching the lake it was found that an abundance of bird life was upon it. There were Mallards, Scaups, Pintails, Red-breasted Mergansers, Blue Geese, Snow Geese and Canada Geese. The large birds with mostly white plumage were at first all classed as Snow Geese; but it soon became evident that two were much larger and did not bear the black markings. They were Whistling Swans, and were the first record of that majestic bird for any of the observers. Next day a number of members of the Cedar Rapids Bird Club visited the lake. About the same birds seemed to be there, with the addition of some Hooded Mergansers. During the morning the swans took off, were gone about an hour and a half, and returned with a third swan. By the middle of the following week all three Whistling Swans had disappeared.—MYRA G. WILLIS, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

The Kentucky Warbler in Central Iowa.—On May 20, 1937, I found a Kentucky Warbler on our 20-acre place, southeast of Des Moines. I called Mrs. Harold Peasley and Miss Olivia McCabe, who came out and saw the bird. He sang all day and had quite a loud song, which I interpreted as, "tweedle, tweedle, tweedle, te-whit," with rising inflection on the last note. Recently I read James Lane Allen's book entitled 'The Kentucky Warbler', and was interested to note that Alexander Wilson gave the song in similar words when he discovered the bird in Kentucky in April, 1810. DuMont, in his 'Birds of Polk County, Iowa' (1931), gives only three records of the Kentucky Warbler, all by Watson, in Polk County. The birds may be more numerous than we suppose, as they stay near the ground and are hard to locate except by voice. On July 7, 1937, Mrs. Peasley, Miss McCabe and I found an adult Kentucky Warbler feeding young along North River in Madison County, Iowa. We were attracted to the group by a loud, scolding 'chip.' In both records the bird was located by its notes.—MRS. ROSS J. THORNBURG, Des Moines, Iowa.

Our December issue will contain several excellent papers by Iowa bird students—'A Marsh Nesting Colony of Black-crowned Night Herons' (illustrated), by Logan J. Bennett and Miss Kate LaMar; 'Birds of the Sioux City Area in 1936', by Bruce F. Stiles; 'Conclusions as to the Food Habits of the Barred Owl in Iowa', by Dr. Paul L. Errington and Malcolm McDonald.

Purple Gallinule in Black Hawk County.—On May 13, 1937, I saw a Purple Gallinule about a mile north of Cedar Falls, Iowa. As I approached a small body of stagnant water the gallinule flew across it from the bank nearest me and alighted in a bare tree. Three things were indelibly impressed upon my mind—the beautiful purplish blue of the plumage, the bright yellow bill and legs, and the long legs dangling heavily as it flew. I was so near I saw it distinctly without the aid of a field glass. It was similar in shape to the Sora Rail but much larger.—MRS. RAY S. DIX, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

Food Habits of the Hungarian Partridge.—Several years ago at Iowa State College Dr. J. M. Rasek, of Czechoslovakia, in a lecture on the values of birds in Europe spoke glowingly about the Hungarian Partridge and its beneficial food habits. In Iowa this partridge is not yet numerous enough to permit of shooting nor of collection for food habits study. But occasionally something may be learned from examination of the birds found dead on roads. On June 22, 1935, the author came across a dead female partridge near Britt, Hancock County. The crop contained six kernels of waste corn, five kernels of waste oats, five cutworms, and one ground beetle.—GEORGE O. HENDRICKSON, Iowa State College, Ames.

The Nesting of the American Magpie (*Pica pica hudsonia*) in Bremer County, Iowa, Summer of 1937.—On the afternoon of March 14, 1937, my husband and I drove to a farm in Bremer County, about a mile north of the Black Hawk County line and three miles east of Janesville, where, we had been told, a pair of Magpies had lived during the winter. At first the Magpies could not be located, so we parked our car where we had a good view of the barnyard, which was one of the feeding places of these birds. The farmer said the Magpies had eaten the flesh of a dead calf in the barn-lot and often alighted on the backs of the sheep in the pasture adjoining. In about twenty minutes the Magpies flew in from the south, alighting in the grove. I went to the grove and watched them for some time, and easily identified them by their slow, graceful flight, shiny black plumage with white on shoulders, wings and breast, and their long tail. A pair of Crows tried without success to drive them from the grove. A small flock of Starlings were soon put to flight by the Magpies as they swooped down over them with their loud cry, "Cack, cack, cack."

In June, 1937, I again visited this farm (operated by John Jennings) and learned that the pair of Magpies had remained through the spring months and had nested in the farm orchard. Five young Magpies had been hatched, but could not be found in the vicinity at this visit. A later search revealed the Magpies, and even as late as August 6, 1937, they were to be seen on the Jennings farm. On this date I went there with four members of the Cedar Falls Audubon Society (Mrs. Frank Stevens, Mrs. Arthur Lynn, Mrs. Eugene Smith, and Mrs. Warren Tay, the latter a daughter of Mr. Jennings), and together we watched the Magpies for nearly an hour and studied the empty nest.

The peculiarly shaped nest was quite interesting. It was placed in the top of a plum tree about 12 feet from the ground, and was constructed of coarse twigs and rather short, small sticks; it was high in shape and covered with a roof or dome, with the entrance on the south side. The cup of the nest was lined with fine twigs and grass.

The farmers in that vicinity would not be sorry to have the Magpies return to the west for their nesting, since they became rather a nuisance.—MRS. RAY S. DIX, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

(So far as we are able to learn, this is the first recorded nesting of the Magpie in the state of Iowa. It may also establish a far eastern point in its nesting range.—Ed.)

The Cedar Falls Audubon Society.—This Society was organized April 19, 1937, with the Garden Department of the Cedar Falls Woman's Club as sponsor and furnishing a meeting place in its clubhouse. During April, May and June we meet twice a month, and once a month during the other months of the year. During the past summer we have had outdoor meetings with a picnic supper preceding the program, after which we listen to and identify the vesper songs of the birds. Our programs have included talks on warblers, thrushes, native sparrows, what to plant for birds, and the economic value of birds. New members have joined at each meeting and much interest and enthusiasm is in evidence. The officers are: Mrs. Ray S. Dix, president; Mrs. Chas. M. Deal, vice-pres.; and Miss Myrtle Gaffin, sec'y-treas.—MRS. RAY S. DIX, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

June Birds of Dewey's Pasture Prairie Preserve.—On June 20, 1935, Logan J. Bennett and the author spent some hours walking through Dewey's Pasture, a state-owned prairie wildlife preserve, Clay County, primarily in search of the nests of ducks, which will be reported later by Mr. Bennett. The birds seen during one hour, 10 to 11 a. m., of bright and warm weather included two male Mallards, eight male and two female Blue-winged Teals, four Upland Plovers, four Lesser Yellow-legs, three Black Terns, one Tree Swallow, ten Bobolinks, six Western Meadowlarks, eight Yellow-headed Blackbirds, 45 Red-wings, two Savannah Sparrows, and one Song Sparrow. During that hour a Red-wing's nest, a Western Meadowlark's nest, a Savannah Sparrow's nest, and a Tree Swallow's nest were observed. The Savannah Sparrow's nest was located in the slough grass at the edge of a marsh. The Tree Swallow's nest was in an old woodpecker's hole in a willow tree.—GEORGE O. HENDRICKSON, Iowa State College, Ames.

Western Iowa Bird Records.—On May 28 and 29, 1937, a Mockingbird loitered around our backyard and two neighboring yards, and apparently enjoyed feeding about the three fish ponds and in the adjacent gardens. The bird sang frequently, and the loud and varied notes were the comment of the neighborhood. While this species has been seen in Sioux City once in every four or five years, it is still an uncommon bird in northwest Iowa.

While the writer has had several sight records and one specimen record of the Blue Grosbeak near Sioux City and in adjacent Plymouth County, Iowa, a bird of this species had never been seen within the actual corporate limits of the city until the evening of July 5, 1937, when a male Grosbeak was seen near Mt. Calvary Cemetery in the northwestern part of the city.

On the night of May 8, 1937, a baseball game was being played at Sioux City under floodlights that generated many hundred thousand candle power. Just at dusk a few Franklin Gulls appeared over the ball park, soon to be joined by more gulls. In ever increasing numbers the birds gathered, and soon it was evident that there were 10,000 to 15,000 gulls milling around just over the lights. A brisk breeze was blowing and the birds would dash down wind and then turn abruptly to head into the wind and hover over the field. This performance lasted over an hour and was terminated by a ninth-inning home run and a consequent turning off of the lights.

Three or four years ago the Starling was a rare to uncommon bird in Woodbury County; in fact, many people had not seen it at all. During the summer of 1937, as I rode about the side roads of the county, I frequently saw family groups of from four to seven birds; in the course of a few miles drive several such flocks would be seen. The Starling is attaining the status of a common summer bird, and in a few years it will be the dominant figure in the winter bird life of northwest Iowa.—WM. YOUNGWORTH, Sioux City, Iowa.

The Woodcock near Ames Campus.—While attending Iowa State College during the summer of 1936 I sought to take advantage of the drought by using water bait as an aid in trapping and banding birds. There appeared to be hundreds of Robins, especially along the dry creek bed in the "North Woods," and this seemed as likely a place as any to carry on my banding activities.

While replenishing the water supply I now and then flushed a bird that I thought was a Woodcock, yet it seemed that one was being quite optimistic in expecting to see a Woodcock in timber where there was so much human traffic. When the trapping got under way I had more time for careful stalking and observation, and on one occasion Mrs. Jones and I observed a Woodcock at not more than twenty feet. We watched it quietly for several minutes, after which it walked stealthily away from the wet creek bed into nearby underbrush. One individual probed about in the open bottom of one of my traps, wondering perhaps why the water in a pan in an adjoining trap did not soak into the soil. Unfortunately, the trap was not set and I received no more such visits. We were positive that there were at least two Woodcocks in the trapping area, as two were observed on July 23. One or more was seen nearly every day from July 12 to July 27, 1936.—MYRLE L. JONES, Pomeroy, Iowa.

Audubon's 'Birds of America.'—The Macmillan Company of New York announces that it will publish the entire series of Audubon's 500 colored plates in a single volume to be issued early in November. Inasmuch as it has been nearly a century since the later editions of Audubon's great work were published and sets are quite rare, to be seen in only a few of the larger libraries of this country, news of the re-publication will be welcomed by thousands of bird students who will now have access to a wonderful series of plates. The page size will be 9 by 12½ inches, and a short descriptive text, written by William Vogt, editor of 'Bird-Lore', will accompany each plate. The price of the regular edition will be \$12.50, and there will be a special limited edition at \$25.

A New Book on the Song Sparrow by Mrs. Nice.—To those who believe there is nothing more to be learned about our common birds, Mrs. Nice's book will be a revelation. 'Studies in the Life History of the Song Sparrow' is a book of 247 pages and is the first of two volumes on the Song Sparrow to be published by Mrs. Margaret Morse Nice. Two bulky volumes on the common Song Sparrow and still the subject is not exhausted! Bird students will go on studying this species and learning new facts about it for many years to come. The extent to which workers may go into the study of even common birds is almost without limitation. This volume treats the Song Sparrow and its nesting environment, its migration and territorial problems, its ecology and population levels. The second volume will, the author informs us, deal with the behavior of the bird with quite intimate studies of its courtship, singing and other habits.

Mrs. Nice studied the Song Sparrow intensively for eight years. By means of trapping, banding, nesting censuses and continuous observation of individual pairs of birds she was able to trace with great accuracy the progress of nesting and methods of living. The great mass of data that she assembled is presented in a clear and orderly sequence so that we have a good analysis of the factors that influence the life of the Song Sparrow. The book is a model of thoroughness and is a testimonial to the accomplishments of one who was able and willing to devote eight years of painstaking work to one bird. There is a bibliography, an index, and the illustrations include a colored plate and several halftones. The book is sold for \$1.50 (paper bound) by the Linnaean Society, American Museum of Natural History, New York City.—F. J. P.

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Dragoo, Lavina, Cedar Rapids, '29	Klinker, Mrs. P. J., Denison, 1937
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Eastman, Mrs. E. P., Burlington, 1929	LaMar, Miss Kate E., Des Moines, 1927
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Errington, Dr. Paul L., Ames, '32	
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*Complete to August 15, 1937. Year of joining the Union follows the name of each member. All cities are within Iowa unless otherwise noted. Corrections in the list will be appreciated.

- Lee, Mrs. Arthur, Atlantic, 1935
 Louden, Miss Roberta B., Fairfield, 1936
 MacMartin, Mrs. W. G., Tama, '32
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 McDonald, Miss Mary H., Dubuque, 1937
 McKinney, Miss Jean, Cleghorn, 1937
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 Meyers, Mrs. Jennie R., Grundy Center, 1934
 Miller, Miss Ella Pine, Red Oak, 1936
 Miller, Mrs. Grace Potter, Ackley, 1937
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 Orr, Ellison, Waukon, 1935
 Page, Mrs. Grace F., Osage, 1929
 Palas, Mrs. Arthur J., Postville, '36
 Parker, Dr. E. S., Ida Grove, '35
 Parrott, Mrs. W. F., Waterloo, '37
 Peasley, Mrs. H. R., Des Moines, 1934
 Petranek, Mr. & Mrs. E. J., Cedar Rapids, '31
 Pierce, Mrs. John M., Winthrop, '32
 Pike, Mrs. Walter, Central City, 1936
 Polderboer, Emmett, New Hartford, 1937

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- Austin, Dr. O. L., Tuckahoe, N. Y., 1931
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 Bent, Arthur C., Taunton, Mass., 1931
 Bishop, Dr. Louis B., Pasadena, Calif., 1934
 Carrier, Ed. S., Portland, Ore., '34
 Doolittle, E. A., Painesville, Ohio, 1934
 Edge, Mrs. C. N., New York, N. Y., 1931
 Ellis, Ralph, Jr., Berkeley, Calif., 1933
 Guion, Geo. Seth, New Orleans, La., 1933
 Harmanson, J. S. W., New Orleans, La., 1937
 Jensen, Mrs. A. R., Clarks Grove, Minn., 1934
 Maslowski, Karl, Cincinnati, O., '35
 Oberholser, Dr. H. C., Wash., D. C., 1932
 Reinke, Dr. D. J., Spirit Lake, '29
 Roberts, Dr. & Mrs. F. L. R., Spirit Lake, 1924 & 1926
 Rogers, Mrs. J. T., Corydon, 1935
 Rosene, Walter, Jr., Auburn, Ala., 1928
 Runkel, Sylvan T., Ames, 1935
 Schramm, Frank H., Burlington, 1934
 Scott, Thomas G., Ames, 1937
 Serbousek, Miss Lillian, Cedar Rapids, '31
 Smith, Lloyd, Des Moines, 1935
 Smith, Robt. H., Mason City, 1935
 Steele, Miss Lavinia, Cedar Rapids, 1929
 Stiles, Bruce F., Sioux City, 1937
 Struck, Dr. K. H., Davenport, '29
 Thomas, Mr. & Mrs. O. S., Rock Rapids, 1929
 Thornburg, Mrs. Ross, Des Moines, 1937
 Troeger, Miss Frieda, Des Moines, 1936
 Weber, Alois John, Keokuk, 1929
 Williams, Mrs. Billy, Atlantic, '33
 Willis, Miss Myra G., Cedar Rapids, 1929
 Winter, Miss Ella June, Carroll, '24
 Woodward, Mrs. W. M., Independence, 1929
 Wyth, J. G., Cedar Falls, 1932
 Youngworth, Wm., Sioux City, '26
 Zurawski, Mrs. Arnold, Burlington, 1936

LIBRARIES AND EXCHANGES

American Museum of Natural History, New York City; Atlanta (Ga.) Bird Club; Audubon Society of the Sewickley Valley (Pa.); Biological Abstracts, Philadelphia, Pa.; Boston (Mass.) Society of Natural History; Cooper Ornithological Club (Calif.); Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill.; Florida Audubon Society; Historical, Memorial and Art Dept. of Iowa, Des Moines; Illinois Audubon Society; Indiana Audubon Society; Iowa State Library, Des Moines; Iowa State College Library, Ames; Leisure Magazine, Boston, Mass.; McGill University Library, Montreal, Canada; Minnesota Bird Club; National Assn. of Audubon Societies, New York City; Nebraska Ornithologists' Union; Northeastern Bird-Banding Assn., Boston, Mass.; The Oologist, Lacon, Ill.; Pacific Northwest Bird and Mammal Society, Spokane, Wash.; Public Libraries at Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Des Moines, Dubuque, Fort Dodge, Onawa, Sioux City, Waterloo, Webster City; Roosevelt Wild Life Station, Syracuse, N. Y.; Musee Royal D'Histoire Naturelle De Belgique, Brussels, Belgium; Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; Tennessee Ornithological Society; T. S. Roberts Ornithology Club, St. Cloud, Minn.; State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City; University of Iowa Library, Iowa City; U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.; U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Library, Washington, D. C.

Two papers were overlooked when the list of 'Publications on Iowa Ornithology during 1936' was made up for our March issue (pp. 12-13). One was 'Food Habits of Marsh Hawks in the Glaciated Prairie Region of North-Central United States,' by Paul L. Errington and W. J. Breckenridge, in American Midland Naturalist, XVII, pp. 831-848. The other paper was 'Iowa Quail and Pheasants in Winter', by William E. Green and Watson E. Beed, which occupied four pages in the November-December issue of American Wildlife.

The May, 1937, issue of the American Midland Naturalist contains a 25-page article on 'The Birds of Dakota County, Nebraska', by Dr. T. C. Stephens. It is a very thorough paper, listing 226 species, and is an important addition to the long list of publications on birds of the Sioux City region.

GEORGE SETH GUION

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desires to purchase numbers of various publications devoted more or less to Ornithology and Oology. He will pay substantial prices for such as he needs, the same to be in original covers and suitable for binding. He needs the following from the State of Iowa, viz.:

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THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE OF NATURAL SCIENCE, Sac City, Vol. 1, No. 6.

THE COLLECTOR, Des Moines, Vol. 2, all except Nos. 6, 7, & 8; Vol. 3, all numbers.

THE CURIO COLLECTOR, Osage, Autumn 1912 & Winter 1913.

THE COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL, first published at Chicago, Ill., and then Fayetteville, Iowa, all numbers.

THE HAWKEYE OBSERVER, Davenport, all numbers.

THE NATURALIST GLEANER, College Springs, all numbers.

THE YOUNG COLLECTOR, Des Moines, Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 & 8; Vol. 2, all subsequent to No. 3.

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